APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/737,389	12/16/2003	En-Yi Liao	10033.000400	5362

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OKAMOTO & BENEDICTO, LLP
P.O. BOX 641330
SAN JOSE, CA 95164

EXAMINER
SERRAO, RANODHI N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2141	

DATE MAILED: 08/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 December 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *21* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 December 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4/2/2004*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: There is a typing

error in line 10, "of was of" should be omitted. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3.   Claims 1-5, 7-11, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by Chen et al. (6,061,796) (hereinafter referred to as Chen).

4.   As per claim 1, Chen teaches a method of transferring data in a peer-to-peer

computer network that includes a first peer node and a second peer node (col. 9, line

60-col. 10, line 11), the method comprising: providing the second peer node a location

information of an interception node instead of a location information of the first peer

node in a data transfer between the first peer node and the second peer node;

establishing a communication channel between the interception node and the second

peer node (col. 11, lines 24-49); receiving the data in the interception; and processing

the data in the interception node (col. 9, lines 42-59).

5.   As per claim 2, Chen teaches a method wherein the data are received by the

interception node from the second peer node (col. 13, lines 17-25).

6.   As per claim 3, Chen teaches a method further comprising: establishing a

communication channel between the interception node and the first peer node; and

wherein the data are received by the interception node from the first peer node (col. 4,

lines 17-27).

7.   As per claim 4, Chen teaches a method wherein the data comprise a file (col. 7,

lines 25-35).

8.   As per claim 5, Chen teaches a method wherein the location information of the

first peer node comprises an IP address and a port number (col. 3, lines 16-29).

9.   As per claim 7, Chen teaches a method wherein processing the data in the

interception node comprises filtering the content of the data (col. 9, lines 42-59).

10.   As per claim 8, Chen teaches a method further comprising: transferring the data

from the interception node to the second peer node after the data have been processed

in the interception node (col. 10, lines 37-58).

11.   As per claim 9, Chen teaches a method further comprising: transferring the data

from the interception node to the first peer node after the data have been processed in

the interception node (col. 11, lines 24-49).

12.   As per claim 10, Chen teaches a method of transferring a file in a peer-to-peer

computer network, the method comprising: redirecting the file from a first peer node to

an interception node, the file being originally intended to be transferred directly from the

first peer node to a second peer node, the first peer node and the second peer node

being computers in the peer-to-peer computer network (col. 6, line 66-col. 7, line 15);

processing the file in the interception node (col. 9, lines 42-59); and transferring the file

from the interception node to the second peer node (col. 10, lines 37-58).

13.   As per claim 11, Chen teaches a method wherein the peer-to-peer computer

network includes the Internet (col. 7, lines 25-34).

14.   As per claim 13, Chen teaches a method wherein processing the file in the

interception node comprises filtering a content of the file (col. 9, lines 42-59).

15.   As per claim 14, Chen teaches a method wherein redirecting the file comprises:

informing the second peer node that an address of the first peer node is that of the

interception node (col. 12, lines 11-32).

16.   Claims 16 and 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Yeager et al. (2003/0028585).

17.   As per claim 16, Yeager et al. teaches a system for transferring data in a peer-to-

peer network, the system comprising: a presence modifier configured to detect a

publication of a location information of a first peer node (paragraph 0162), the presence

modifier being configured to provide to a second peer node a location information of an

interception node instead of the location information of the first peer node in response to

a detection of the publication (paragraph 0173), the first peer node and the second peer

node being computers in the peer-to-peer computer network (paragraph 0013).

18.   As per claim 19, Yeager et al. teaches a system wherein the location information

of the first peer node comprises an IP address and a port number (paragraph 0315).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

19.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

20.   Claims 6, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Chen et al. (6,061,796) as applied to claims 6 and 10 above, and further in view of

Joiner et al. (6,789,117).

21.   As per claim 6, Chen et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claim 1 above

but fails to teach a method wherein processing the data in the interception node

comprises scanning the data for computer viruses. However, Joiner et al. teaches a

method wherein processing the data in the interception node comprises scanning the

data for computer viruses (see Joiner et al., col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 4). It would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Chen et al. to a method wherein processing the data in the interception node comprises

scanning the data for computer viruses in order to scan network traffic and the detect

intrusion in the network (see Joiner et al., col. 56-64).

22.   As per claim 12, Chen et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claim 10 above

but fails to teach a method wherein processing the file in the interception node

comprises scanning the file for viruses. However, Joiner et al. teaches a method wherein processing the file in the interception node comprises scanning the file for viruses (see Joiner et al., col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 4). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chen et al. to a method wherein processing the file in the interception node comprises scanning the file for viruses in order to scan network traffic and the detect intrusion in the network (see Joiner et al., col. 56-64).

23.   Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (6,061,796) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Yeager et al. (2003/0028585). Chen et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claim 10 above and a method of transferring the file from the interception node to the second peer node (see Chen et al., col. 11, lines 24-49). But fails to teach a method wherein transferring the file from the interception node to the second peer node comprises: querying a P2P server for location information of peer nodes involved in a transfer of the file; based on a response from the P2P server, identifying the second peer node as a node involved in the transfer of the file from the first peer node. However, Yeager et al. teaches a method wherein transferring the file from the interception node to the second peer node comprises: querying a P2P server for location information of peer nodes involved in a transfer of the file (see Yeager et al., paragraph 0324); based on a response from the P2P server, identifying the second peer node as a node involved in the transfer of the file from the first peer node (see Yeager et al, paragraphs 0201-0202). It would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Chen et al. to a method wherein transferring the file from the interception node to the

second peer node comprises: querying a P2P server for location information of peer

nodes involved in a transfer of the file; based on a response from the P2P server,

identifying the second peer node as a node involved in the transfer of the file from the

first peer node in order to implement trust relationships between and among peers and

to implement trust relationships between peers and content and data (see Yeager et al.,

paragraph 0014).

24.   Claims 17, 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Yeager et al. (2003/0028585) as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of

Joiner et al. (6,789,117).

25.   As per claim 17, Yeager et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claim 16

above but fails to teach a system further comprising: a data scanner in the interception

node, the data scanner being configured to scan data passing through the interception

node. However Joiner et al. teaches a system further comprising: a data scanner in the

interception node, the data scanner being configured to scan data passing through the

interception node (see Joiner et al., col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 4). It would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Yeager et al. to a system further comprising: a data scanner in the interception node,

the data scanner being configured to scan data passing through the interception node in

order to in order to scan network traffic and the detect intrusion in the network (see Joiner et al., col. 56-64).

26.   As per claim 18, Yeager et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claim 16 above but fails to teach a system wherein the interception node comprises a computer that is separate from the P2P server. However, Joiner et al. teaches a system wherein the interception node comprises a computer that is separate from the P2P server (see Joiner et al., col. 11, lines 42-53). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yeager et al. to a system wherein the interception node comprises a computer that is separate from the P2P server in order to capture data being transmitted on a network (see Joiner et al., col. 1, lines 16-25).

27.   As per claim 20, Yeager et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claims 16 and 17 above but fails to teach a system wherein the data scanner is configured to scan the data for computer viruses. However, Joiner et al. teaches a system wherein the data scanner is configured to scan the data for computer viruses (see Joiner et al., col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 4). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yeager et al. to a system wherein the data scanner is configured to scan the data for computer viruses in order to in order to scan network traffic and the detect intrusion in the network (see Joiner et al., col. 56-64).

28.   Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yeager et al. (2003/0028585) as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Chen et al. (6,061,796). As per claim 21, Yeager et al. teaches the mentioned limitations of claim

16 above but fails to teach a system further comprising: a transfer manager in the interception node, the transfer manager being configured to obtain session information from the presence modifier. However, Chen et al. teaches a system further comprising: a transfer manager in the interception node, the transfer manager being configured to obtain session information from the presence modifier (col. 9, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yeager et al. to a system further comprising: a transfer manager in the interception node, the transfer manager being configured to obtain session information from the presence modifier in order to mutually authenticate users with respect to the server (see Chen et al., col. 4, lines 17-27).

29.   Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (6,061,796) and Joiner et al. (6,789,117). Chen et al. teaches a method of transferring a file in a peer-to-peer computer network, the method comprising: transferring the file from a first peer node to an interception node, the file being originally intended to be transferred directly from the first peer node to a second peer node, the first peer node and the second peer node being computers in the peer-to-peer computer network (see Chen et al., col. 6, line 66-col. 7, line 15); and transferring the file from the interception node to the second peer node (see Chen et al., col. 10, lines 37-58). But fails to teach a method of scanning the file for viruses in the interception node. However, Joiner et al. teaches a method of scanning the file for viruses in the interception node (see Joiner et al., col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 4). It would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chen

et al. to a method of scanning the file for viruses in the interception node in order to

scan network traffic and the detect intrusion in the network (see Joiner et al., col. 56-

64).

Conclusion

30.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. These references are disclosed in the Notice of References Cited

and teach numerous other ways of implementing technique for intercepting data in a

peer-to-peer network, thus a close review of them is suggested.
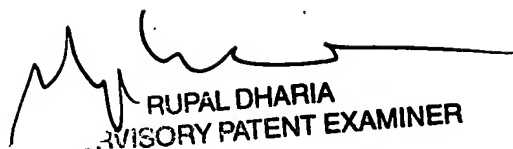

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Ranodhi Serrao whose telephone number is (571)272-

7967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30pm, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571)272-3880. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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RUPAL DHARIA
_VISORY PATENT EXAMINER